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TANZANIA

POST REPORT

November 1980

PREFACE

Tanzania recalls scenes of Livingstone, Stanley, Speke, and Burton searching for the source of the Nile while dhows pursued an active trade at ports on the Indian Ocean. The country's varied history includes Portuguese exploration, Arab domination, German colonization, and British administration under a League of Nations mandate and UN Trusteeship. The country gained independence in 1961, and in 1964 Zanzibar joined Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

Since independence, Tanzania has developed a system of socialism and self-reliance as set forth in the Arusha Declaration of 1967. The republic has played a leading role in efforts to bring about independence and majority rule in southern Africa. Dar es Salaam is the seat of the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee, and various southern African liberation movements have offices in the city.

Tanzania combines magnificent mountain scenery with the seashore, the finest wild game preserves on Earth, and some of the best game fishing. Although not without hardships, a tour of duty in Dar es Salaam can be a stimulating and enjoyable experience.

Cover: Port of Dar es Salaam.

This is the official post report prepared by the post. The information contained herein is directed to official U.S. Government employees and their families. Any other information concerning the facts as set forth herein is to be regarded as unofficial information.

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The Host Country

AREA, GEOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE

Tanzania, the largest country in East Africa, is just south of the Equator and borders the Indian Ocean for 500 miles. The mainland stretches north to south for about 740 miles and east to west for 760 miles. It is bounded by Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique. Total area is 362, 820 square miles, including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and 20,660 square miles of lakes, roughly equal to the area of Texas and New Mexico. The coastal strip is tropical (80°–95° F; annual rainfall up to 76 inches; high humidity). The central plateau (3,000–4,000 feet), which covers much of the country, is hot and dry (rainfall 2–30 inches). The semitemperate highlands (up to 6,000 feet; rainfall 40–100 inches) are fertile and cool. The islands of Pemba and Zanzibar, about 25 miles off the coast, are tropical and humid (rainfall 60–75 inches).

Tanzania has two rainy seasons, varying widely in density from year to year. During the "long rains" from March to the end of May, heavy intermittent rains fall almost daily. The "short rains," mainly showers, come in November and December. Much of the year is warm and humid. From November to April, the summer season, temperatures and humidity are high, and surface winds are light. June through September—the Tanzania "winter"—is pleasant and generally mild.

Some dust rises in the dry season. Mildew and rust are constant problems, especially during the rainy seasons. Insects abound; poisonous snakes are occasional hazards.

POPULATION

Tanzania's population is about 17.5 million, of which more than 95% are of African origin. Principal tribes are the Sukuma, Nyamwezi, Ha, Makonde, Gogo, Haya, Chagga, and Hehe; Tanzania has more than 120 tribes. These predominantly agricultural peoples migrated to Tanzania in the last 2,000 years. A small part of the population is made up of peoples of Nilotic origin; the best known of this group, the Masai, are nomadic livestock keepers.

Each tribe has its own language, often related to other Bantu dialects, but the national language is Swahili. Swahili is a Bantu language with strong Arabic and English influences. Swahili and English are official languages; English is used widely in commerce and education.

About 60,000 people in Tanzania, known as Asians, originally came from the Indian subcontinent to East Africa during the last three centuries, but mostly since 1900. About half the Asians have left Tanzania since independence, and unrestricted emigration continues. Arab immigrants and people claiming Persian origin have migrated to East Africa for 1,000 years; this group has almost been assimilated into the African population. Perhaps 10,000 people of European, including American, ancestry live for varying periods in Tanzania as civil servants, technical experts, businesspersons, or farmers. Few persons of European origin are permanent residents.

Tanzania's first residents were basically animistic. Their varying practices and rituals included ancestor worship and belief in the unity of the dead and the living. The first Arab traders were Islamic, and Islam now is the religion of about one-third of the population. Christian missionaries first arrived in the mid-19th century. About one-third of the populace consider themselves Christian and are divided equally between Catholic and Protestant sects. The small Asian population is divided among the Hindu, Moslem, and Christian faiths.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Tanzania is a one-party republic. The Revolutionary Party (Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Swahili), was formed in February 1977 with the merger of the mainland's Tanganyika African National Union and the Afro-Shirazi Party of Zanzibar.

All major posts in the government and civil service are held by Tanzanian citizens. Foreign expatriate employees serve as advisers or technicians in fields for which Tanzanians are not yet available. The government's policy is gradually to replace these expatriates by trained Tanzanian citizens.

The National Assembly consists of 231 members, of whom 106 are elected. Two candidates, both CCM members, compete in each constituency. The remaining members are either indirectly elected or appointed by the President. The National Assembly meets several times each year for a period of a few days to 3 weeks to approve legislation submitted by the central government.

The judiciary includes local, district, and regional magistrates, the High Court of Tanzania, and the Court of Appeal of Tanzania. The Constitution states that all citizens are equal before the law and have the right to a fair trial and protects judges and magistrates from arbitrary dismissal. A Permanent Commission of Inquiry exists to protect rights of individual citizens and has wide powers to investigate abuse of authority, although the Tanzanian Constitution does not include a "Bill of Rights."

Zanzibar (comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba) retains internal self-government except for the areas of foreign affairs and defense, which are considered union matters. Under the Constitution promulgated in 1980, the President of Zanzibar is elected directly by the people. The first election is expected to take place in late 1980. The President will appoint members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council (up to 35) who will serve as the principal advisers to the President. A House of Representatives, composed of 109 members, possesses legislative powers. Members are either indirectly elected or appointed by the President of Zanzibar. The judicial system in Zanzibar consists of People's Courts, the High Court of Zanzibar, and the Supreme Council which hears appeals.

Among the nongovernmental organizations in Tanzania are the Red Cross, YWCA and YMCA, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Christian Council, and CARITAS.

ARTS, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

Educational, scientific, and artistic activities accessible to foreigners are limited.

The government currently is working to provide universal primary education (in Swahili) and adult education. The main campus of Tanzania's sole institution of higher learning, the University of Dar es Salaam, is on Dar's western edge. It has about 2,500 students.

Tanzania is one of the world's best known areas for field work in paleontology and zoology. The hardy traveler can visit the site of the famous Leakey discoveries at Olduvai. Jane Goodall's work at Gombe Stream with chimpanzees is probably well known to outsiders, but a limited number of Americans come to Tanzania every year to do extensive field work in other wildlife studies. Most of these researchers are affiliated with the Serengeti Research Institute.

Tanzania's artistic heritage is not as rich as that of some African countries. Notable are the Makonde carvings done by the Makonde tribal group of the East African coast.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Tanzania's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for nearly half of total gross domestic product (GDP), close to 90% of total employment for the country's 17.5 million people, and two-thirds of Tanzania's export earnings. Annual variations in rainfall have an important impact on agricultural production. Fluctuating world

Oyster Bay Beach.

prices for Tanzania's major export crops—coffee, cotton, tobacco, sisal, tea, cashew nuts, pyrethrum, and cloves—also have contributed to instability in Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings. World inflation, particularly in oil import costs, is a further obstacle to attainment of Tanzania's long-term goal of self-reliant development. Falling productivity in Tanzania's state-controlled industry and monetized agriculture has also proved a serious hindrance to this goal.

During 1978 and 1979, the Tanzanian economy faced serious balance-of-payments problems and a slowing of its economic growth. Despite a continued growth in foreign assistance received and a sharp increase in overall imports during 1978, Tanzania's economic gains in 1978 fell short of the results achieved in 1977. GDP, which grew by 5.9% in 1977, slowed to a 5.6% growth rate in 1978. Industrial output slowed from a 5.6% increase in 1977 to a 4.4% gain in 1978. Monetized agriculture, which includes Tanzania's key export crops, continued its sluggish performance of average output increases of less than 2% annually in recent years. A bright spot is in the strong performance of the subsistence agricultural sector (maize, plantains, cassava, and other traditional food crops), which has been growing at an average annual rate of 7.5%. Public administration, which has been growing at an average annual rate of nearly 14%, remains the most buoyant sector of Tanzania's economy. Transport problems abound in a country whose limited road and rail system is inadequate to serve the commercial needs of its widely scattered population.

Events beyond Tanzania's control—drought in 1974–75, the breakup of the East African Community in 1977, oil price increases, and the 1978 conflict with Uganda—have put additional strains on Tanzania's economy and balance of payments. Scarcity of foreign exchange has become a serious additional constraint on economic performance and made Tanzania increasingly dependent upon foreign aid.

The World Bank, Sweden, the FRG, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and the US are Tanzania's principal foreign aid donors. The current US annual assistance level is over $20 million. We also provide an additional $40 million or so in multilateral assistance channeled through the World Bank. From independence to 1979 the US provided more than $240 million in bilateral loans, grants, and Food for Peace assistance. USAID has 26 employees, and twice as many contract personnel are resident in Tanzania. In recent years, most of our bilateral aid has gone to agriculture, health care, and transportation—concentrating on the country's rural development needs. In 1979, we began a program of assistance at the regional level designed to help planning and development projects in the Arusha region. The US periodically has provided PL-480 Title I commodities to cover shortfalls in food production.

Peace Corps reestablished its program in Tanzania in 1979 with 16 Volunteers to assist district development projects in forestry and fisheries.

TRANSPORTATION

Automobiles

A private car is useful. The post recommends a small, rugged, unostentatious, fuel-efficient vehicle such as Volkswagen, Peugeot, Datsun, Fiat, Toyota, and British Ford. Dealerships are available for these and other vehicles, although due to government restrictions on importations, none of the dealers stocks inventory. Order all cars with special heavy-duty suspension, tires, etc. Tubeless tires cannot be repaired. Lead-free gasoline is not available, so remove any special nozzle fitting from your gas tank. Keep in mind that the rutted dirt roads in many sections of the city are not suited to a low-slung American car. Parts for American cars are not available, and service facilities are inadequate. The car owner must import parts regardless of the car's country of origin. Bring a supply of fan belts, spark plugs, tubes for tires, windshield wiper blades, etc., with your household effects. Driving is on the left, and most cars are right-hand drive. Right-hand-drive vehicles are recommended for safety reasons, but the importation of left-hand-drive vehicles is not prohibited. Many employees with families own two vehicles. Official vehicles are available for the Chief of Mission, DCM, AID Director, and the PAO; the Mission does not provide transportation to and from the office for other personnel.

All vehicles must carry third-party liability insurance, which must be obtained locally from the National Insurance Corporation. Comprehensive insurance rates are considerably higher than those in major US cities. You can get favorable rates if you present a certificate from an insurance company verifying an accident-free driving record for 5 years. Also, several companies in the US will write a comprehensive policy for a vehicle in Tanzania.

Drivers licenses are mandatory; you can get one by presenting a valid US or international license.

Mission personnel on the diplomatic list may import two vehicles duty free. All other Mission personnel may import one duty-free vehicle. Diplomatic personnel are not required to pay license fees or registration taxes. All personnel must contact the administrative officer of their respective Agencies before purchasing or shipping a vehicle to post. You must get special permission to import a vehicle originating elsewhere in Africa.

The State Motor Corporation is the sole buyer and seller of vehicles registered for less than 4 years. Anyone who wants to buy a car that has been registered in Tanzania for less than 4 years must obtain a government permit authorizing the purchase from the corporation. Those assigned to diplomatic and development assistance missions usually are granted permits with no difficulty. Tanzanian residents must satisfy the government that it is in the national interest of Tanzania for them to own automobiles. If you cannot sell your car, registered less than 4 years, to other diplomats or to exempt USAID or technical assistance personnel when you leave Tanzania, the State Motor Corporation may buy it at a fixed and generally unfavorable price. It has been relatively difficult for those assigned to the Embassy, USICA, and USAID to buy cars from departing personnel and other expatriates with duty-free privileges.

The price of gasoline is higher than in the US. The early-1980 price was US $3.90 per gallon for "super" gasoline, used by all American and European cars.

The American Embassy Recreation Association operates a duty-free gasoline pump for the benefit of its members. You must submit service station receipts to the Foreign Ministry for rebates on duty-free gas purchases. This generally takes about 1 month.

Local

Bus service is available in and around Dar es Salaam and upcountry, but schedules and routes are inadequate. Buses are extremely crowded and undependable during rush hours, so Americans seldom use them.

Taxis are available 24 hours a day at certain locations, including the airport, railway station, and the Kilimanjaro Hotel. Drivers seldom use meters; instead, they charge flat rates per trip. Agree on the rate in advance. Examples of rates are airport to Kilimanjaro Hotel TShs. 100 (day), TShs. 150 (night); city center to Oyster Bay Hotel (about 5 miles) TShs. 50 (day), TShs. 75 (night). Tipping is customary.

In order to conserve fuel, the Tanzanian Government has imposed a driving ban on all privately owned vehicles from 2:00 pm Sundays until 6:00 am Mondays. Only those vehicles with diplomatic license plates are exempt from the ban.

Regional

From Dar es Salaam International Airport, international flights are available to several points in Europe and East Africa. At least one European airline is scheduled every day between Dar es Salaam and various European cities. However, flights and connections to African locations are fewer and less convenient. Air Tanzania provides domestic service to the major cities in Tanzania and several other East African cities.

Dar es Salaam is the ocean terminus of the railway that runs 900 miles to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika and to Mwanza on Lake Victoria by way of a branch line beginning at Tabora. Mail train service, with sleeping and dining cars, is available each way three times weekly. The Chinese-built Uhuru Railway from Dar es Salaam to New Kapiri-Mposhi, Zambia, began initial passenger service in October 1975 and now operates two round trips weekly. Facilities on passenger trains are below European standards. One main paved 123-mile road to Morogoro leads out of Dar es Salaam. This road connects with the main road system in Tanzania and East Africa. The connections to Tanga, Arusha, Nairobi, and Mbeya are fully paved, but heavy seasonal rains and little maintenance and repair make driving tiring and hazardous. A similarly paved road extends about 60 miles south of Dar es Salaam up to Rufiji River. Other roads in Tanzania are dirt and gravel of generally low surface quality.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and Telegraph

Tanzania has local dial and long-distance telephone service. International connections are available by radio telephone and cable to the UK, US, and other parts of the world. Overseas calls usually are booked in advance; a 3-minute station-to-station call to the US costs about $11. The Tanzanian Posts and Telecommunications Corporation provides telegraph services to some parts of Africa, and E.A. External Telecommunications Company Limited provides international telegraph service. You **cannot** make collect calls to the US.

Installation charges for telephones are about TShs. 300 (US$41) and monthly rental is TShs. 75–100 ($10–12) depending on the location, plus TShs. 0.065 (US8¢) for each call. Phone installation is paid for in US Government-owned and -leased quarters, but monthly service charges are your responsibility.

Mail and Pouch

Authorized personnel are encouraged to use the pouch facilities for personal mail and packages as specified by Department of State regulations. The post receives two unclassified air letter pouches a week from Washington; transit time is about 2 weeks. The post receives surface-to-air pouches for personal packages and periodicals that do not exceed 62 inches in length and girth or weigh over 40 pounds; transit time is about 4–6 weeks from the Department. International airmail letters arrive almost daily from the US; transit time averages 8–10 days. Surface mail takes 4 months or longer to arrive in Dar es Salaam. Local mail service is reasonably reliable for letters and parcel post.

	Pouch	Local
Embassy		
	(name)	US Embassy
	Dar es Salaam	PO Box 9123
	Department of State	Dar es Salaam
	Washington, DC 20520*	Tanzania
USICA		
	(name)	USICA
	Dar es Salaam (ICA)	PO Box 9170
	Department of State	Dar es Salaam
	Washington, DC 20520*	Tanzania
USAID		
	(name)	USAID
	Dar es Salaam (AID)	PO Box 9130
	Department of State	Dar es Salaam
	Washington, DC 20520*	Tanzania

*Use ZIP code 20521 for all packages and periodicals.

Radio and TV

Radio Tanzania, a government-owned company, broadcasts locally in Swahili and English on medium- and short-wave. Programs usually consist of music, news, and special features. A good short-wave receiver can pick up Nairobi (which broadcasts BBC programs), Europe, and the US. The Voice of America station in Monrovia and AFRTS can be heard; schedules are available from USICA. The mainland has no TV; Zanzibar has color TV. Telecasts are in Swahili, are aired only a few hours in the evenings, and cannot be picked up by standard American sets.

The Mission is beginning a program of bringing in a selection of ½-inch video tape recorder (VTR) tapes. If you would like to participate in this program, bring a VTR set which is compatible with both the tapes and the local electric current.

Newspapers, Magazines, and Books

One local daily English-language newspaper carries limited coverage of world events. Several newspapers are published in Swahili. The *International Herald Tribune* is available about 3 days after publication.

Local bookstores carry a small selection of US magazines and paperbacks and some British paperbacks. Most magazines are several months old. Current overseas editions of *Time* and *Newsweek* are available. The Embassy receives *Time, Newsweek, US News & World Report, The Economist, National Geographic,* and the *International Herald Tribune.* Bring books and subscribe to magazines, especially for children.

The Dar es Salaam public library has a good variety of books for children and adults. USICA and the British Council also have good collections, although both are small.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Medical Facilities

Tanzania has socialized medicine. Medical care, including examinations, surgery, and medications, is free to Tanzanian citizens. However, financial resources and trained personnel are limited. Long lines, waiting periods, and equipment and drug shortages exist. The basic level of medical care throughout the country is the dispensary. A local hospital is the next step, and more complicated cases ultimately are sent to a "referral hospital" where specialists are available. The two largest referral hospitals are Muhimbili in Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center in Moshi. At Muhimbili, the Faculty of Medicine, which includes consultants from many countries, functions through the University of Dar es Salaam. Post personnel and family members are eligible under Tanzanian law to consult government doctors, but this can be time consuming.

Hospital facilities and equipment are not on a par with those found in the US. Mission personnel and family members who need laboratory tests not available locally, elective surgery, or long-term hospitalization are sent to Nairobi, a US military facility in Frankfurt, or the US. Pregnant women may want to deliver elsewhere because privacy during delivery and equipment needed for complicated cases may not be available. Complete dental work before coming to post: A lack of supplies limits all but very routine care.

The post has no facilities for handicapped family members needing special care.

The Embassy maintains a small Health Unit available to all Mission personnel and family members. An Embassy nurse gives immunizations, dispenses medicines, and arranges medical referrals if needed. A US-trained general practitioner is available. The AID office in Arusha also maintains a small Health Unit staffed by a nurse. The regional medical officer, stationed in Nairobi, makes periodic visits and is available for advice and consultation. A nurse is available for Peace Corps Volunteers.

Bring prescription medicines for specialized and/or ongoing problems, birth control supplies, solutions for contact lenses, and "sun screen" lotions. If you or a member of your family have a health-related problem requiring special attention, write to the Embassy nurse before departure.

Preventive Measures

Malaria is endemic in Tanzania. Begin taking a malaria suppressant 2 weeks before arriving. The Embassy Health Unit maintains a stock of Chloroquine for adults and children for use after arrival.

You must have yellow fever and cholera immunizations before you arrive. Gamma globulin is highly recommended; diphtheria-tetanus, oral polio, and rabies preexposure vaccines also are recommended.

The public water supply throughout Tanzania is unsafe; boil and filter all water for drinking and cooking. Peel or wash in disinfectant solutions all raw fruits and vegetables. Commercial disinfectants are available in stores.

The level of fluoride in the Dar es Salaam water supply is low. You may want your children up to the age of 14 to take vitamins with a fluoride supplement. The fluoride level varies considerably in other areas' water supplies; so consult the Health Unit on arrival.

Community Health

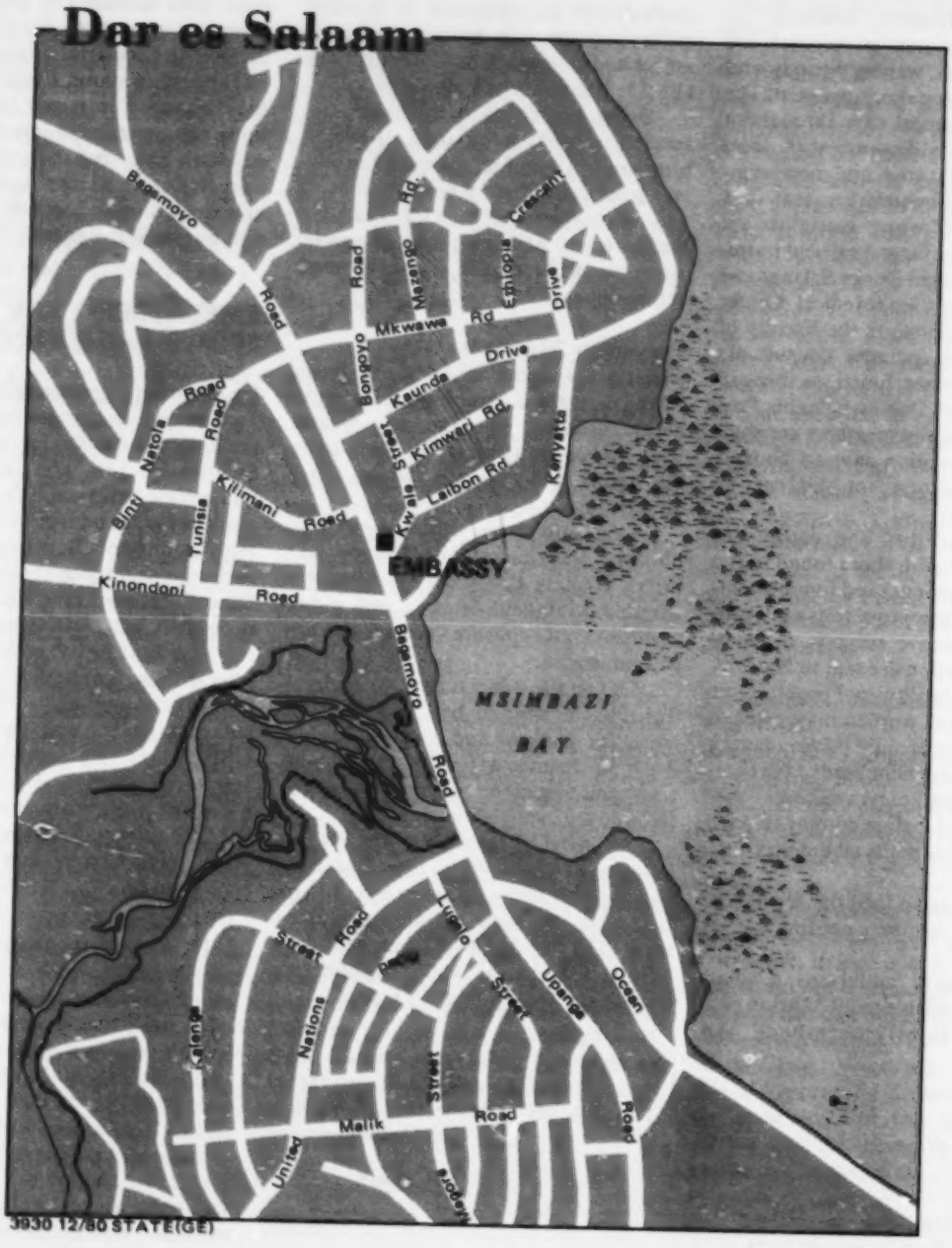
Community sanitation is comparable to other developing countries. The most common illnesses are occasional gastrointestinal disorders, fungus infections, colds, flu, and heat rashes. Children are most often bothered by minor skin diseases and insect bites. Common tropical diseases are malaria, dysentery, bilharzia, and tuberculosis. Cholera outbreaks have occurred in recent years; at such times the government imposes travel restrictions and other measures. Care outside of Dar es Salaam varies considerably according to location and the current doctor at the nearest hospital.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SPOUSES AND DEPENDENTS

Employment opportunities are limited. Tanzanian Government policy is to give preference to citizens for most positions. Salaries are low, and taxes are high. Diplomatic personnel's family members must pay taxes on income earned on the local economy. Spouses have found such jobs as teacher at the International School, lecturer at the University of Dar es Salaam, and consultant.

The Embassy has four part-time, intermittent, temporary positions: the family liaison office coordinator, a consular assistant, and two secretaries. USICA has one local-hire American secretarial position. These five jobs require security clearances. In addition, the American Embassy Recreation Association Commissary has two part-time positions.

READEX FICHE


Dar es Salaam
Bagamoyo Road
Mkwawa Rd
Ethiopia Drive
Crescent
Mkwawa Drive
Kaunda Drive
Kimweri Rd.
Laibon Rd
Kenyatta
Nkrumo Street
Nkrumo Road
Nkrumo Road
Natola Road
Kilimani Road
Tunisia Road
Bima
EMBASSY
Kinondoni Road
Bagamoyo Road
MSIMBAZI BAY
Livingstone Street
Upanga Road
Ocean Road
Nations Street
Malik Road
United Nations Street
3930 12/80 STATE(GE)

American Embassy

DAR ES SALAAM

Until the Germans made Dar es Salaam the capital of Tanganyika in 1894, it was little more than a fishing village. They made a spacious city plan, began to develop the natural harbor as a port, and constructed many public buildings that are still in use. On the north side of the harbor are tree-lined streets, a botanical garden, and a museum. The President's office and most government buildings are in this area.

At the end of World War I, Tanganyika became a mandated territory of the League of Nations under British rule. Between wars, the town developed slowly. After World War II, rapid territorial development brought great population growth and wealth to the capital.

In the summer of 1980, the Embassy moved to a new location in Oyster Bay, an area north of the city center. USICA, AID, and Peace Corps offices are in the city center.

The crime rate in Dar es Salaam is high.

New arrivals often stay at Hotel Kilimanjaro while awaiting permanent quarters.

THE POST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The Embassy staff of 25 Americans includes the Ambassador, the DCM, and administrative, commercial, consular, economic, and political officers. The Embassy is at 36 Laibon Road, Oyster Bay, telephone 68894.

The USICA staff of three Americans includes the PAO, the information officer, and the cultural affairs officer. The USICA offices and library are in the Abdulla Building, Independence Avenue, telephone 26611.

The AID staff consists of 22 Americans and 55 contract officials. USAID offices are in Luther House, City Drive, telephone 22531. USAID also maintains an office in Arusha at Bara Bara ya Antibes, telephone 3701.

The Peace Corps has a resident director in Dar es Salaam. The office is in the Motor Mart Building, Independence Avenue, telephone 31410. The Peace Corps has 16 Volunteers serving throughout the country.

The Embassy provides support to USICA and partial support to AID. State and USICA American employees are paid by the Regional Finance Center in Paris. AID employees are paid from Washington. Office hours, 7:30 am to 3:30 pm, Monday through Friday, are the same for all Agencies.

HOUSING

Temporary Quarters

Most Americans stay at the Kilimanjaro Hotel, the New Africa Hotel, or the Motel Agip. All are in the city center. Daily rates including tax for either a single or double room are Kilimanjaro TShs. 450/- + 7%, New Africa TShs. 400, and Motel Agip TShs. 400.

All rooms are air-conditioned with bath or shower, and rates include breakfast. Accommodations are good but not luxurious. The Kilimanjaro Hotel has a swimming pool.

The Oyster Bay Hotel on Toure Drive is about 5 miles from the city center. The rates including tax are TShs. 395 for single and double rooms.

All hotel guests who are nonresidents of Tanzania must pay their bills in foreign currency.

Permanent Housing

The government owns residences in Dar es Salaam for the Ambassador, DCM, AID Director, USICA PAO, and other Embassy, AID, and USICA officers.

Many of the residences are in or near Oyster Bay and Msasani, residential areas about 5 miles from downtown. The Ambassador's residence has 3 large living rooms, a dining room, study, and patio, 4 bedrooms, 3½ baths, and an upstairs veranda facing the sea. The other government-owned residences

Ambassador's residence (left) and staff housing (below).

Typical staff home.

have similar facilities but on a smaller scale. All residences are US Government furnished. Residences of the Ambassador, DCM, AID Director, and USICA PAO have china, silver, and glassware.

All Embassy, USICA, and direct-hire AID employees live in furnished, government-provided houses and apartments. Housing is scarce due to the number of diplomatic and expatriate personnel seeking housing and because virtually all rental housing has been nationalized. The Mission makes every effort to obtain and assign adequate quarters to all employees.

Furnishings

The US Government supplies all basic furniture and appliances including tables, lamps, draperies, rugs, air-

conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, stoves, washers and dryers, vacuum cleaners, and floor polishers for Embassy, USICA, and direct-hire USAID employees.

Electric current in Dar es Salaam is 220v, 50-cycle, 3-phase, AC. Line voltage fluctuates, especially during hours of peak usage, and frequent outages occur. Government-furnished quarters have a limited supply of stepdown transformers to operate American 110v appliances. If you own transformers, bring them. A voltage regulator is also useful. Bring electric appliances such as toasters, irons, coffeemakers, hot trays, mixers, and blenders. These items can run on transformers if they are 120v, 60 cycle, but 220v, 50-cycle appliances work better. Electric appliances with 60-cycle timing mechanisms; i.e., record turntables, tape recorders, and video tape recorders, will not run correctly on local power without proper gear adjustments.

Bring knickknacks, pictures, and scatter rugs not subject to damage by the salt air and high humidity. Uniform State/AID/USICA regulation 6 FAM 780 details furnishings provided.

Bring dishes, glassware, flatware, kitchen utensils, linens, food storage containers, and ironing board and cover. Useful items to bring are a sewing machine, fabrics, patterns and notions, barbeque grill, picnic equipment (cooler), and snack trays.

Both custom- and ready-made new and used furniture are available locally, although construction and design are not equivalent to US standards. Curtain and drapery materials are available locally but are expensive and of inferior quality. Upholstery and slipcover work is of reasonable quality.

Utilities and Equipment

Government-provided quarters and quarters used by contract personnel have electricity, hot-and-cold running water, baths and/or showers, and flush toilets. Some stoves and refrigerators are gas, some are electric. Personnel not provided with furnished quarters should bring a large refrigerator-freezer and stove (either gas or electric) from the US, since suitable types are not available locally.

PAO's residence.

Most government-provided residences have phones. You will have to wait a long time for telephone installation if one is not already installed.

FOOD

Food is expensive, and supplies in Dar es Salaam are sporadic. Shortages of such basic items as flour, sugar, bread, rice, and cooking oil occur often.

Several small grocery stores offer a limited selection of locally produced canned fruits, juices, and vegetables. Tanzanian coffee, both roasted and instant, is excellent and available most of the time. Baby foods are not available; most families order from Danish or US suppliers. Fresh fruits and vegetables are available seasonally. Green beans, cauliflower, squash, carrots, eggplant, onions, potatoes, and salad vegetables are of fair-to-good quality and available most of the year. Tropical fruits such as coconuts, pineapples, papayas, bananas, oranges, limes, and mangoes are available in season. The quality of local fresh meat is below US standards. Some cuts of beef and pork and lamb are available. Chickens and eggs are available. Fish, lobster, and shrimp are excellent and in good supply. Reconstituted milk is available sporadically.

The American Embassy Recreation Association (AERA) maintains a small cooperative commissary for direct-hire Embassy, USICA, and AID personnel. Refundable deposits of $150 for employees with no dependents, $200 for employees with one dependent, and $250 for employees with more than one dependent are required. The commissary stocks basic items such as flour, sugar, butter, oil, powdered and evaporated milk, canned fruits and vegetables, peanut butter, jams, tomato products, and liquor. You can get a complete inventory list from the Family Liaison Office coordinator. Members may order goods in caselots from the US or Denmark; delivery time is 3–5 months.

If you are authorized a consumables addition to household effects shipments, use it fully for staples and canned foods. You may prefer to use all or part of this allowance after arrival at post.

CLOTHING

Tanzanian society and the climate combine to make Dar es Salaam an informal post. Tropical clothing is worn year round. Bring to post underwear, bathing suits, and shoes for the whole family. Local shoes are of poor quality, and sizes differ from the US. Bring a supply of light-weight winter clothing for the entire family for trips upcountry during the "winter" season and to Europe for R&R. Since a 2-year supply of clothing and shoes is difficult to plan, many people order by catalog from the US.

Women. Women need a good supply of washable skirts, tops, and dresses for daytime wear both in and out of the

office. Informal long or short dresses or long skirts are common for casual evening occasions; cocktail dresses are worn to receptions and more formal dinners. A light sweater or shawl is useful for evenings in the cooler season. Pantyhose or stockings are seldom worn. Extreme miniskirts or low-cut blouses or dresses are disapproved of by Tanzanian custom and should not be worn. Jeans and T-shirts are acceptable.

Men. Men wear short-sleeved shirts and trousers or short-sleeved "safari suits" to the office and to most evening gatherings. Men seldom wear dinner jackets or business suits. Sports clothes are like those worn in the warmer regions of the US.

Local markets abound with fresh fruits and vegetables.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Supplies

The AERA stocks cleaning supplies, paper products, feminine hygiene items, and cigarettes. Several drugstores stock a limited variety of suntan lotions, cosmetics, toiletries, and home medicines at prices substantially higher than those in the US. Due to import restrictions, selection and quantities are decreasing. Include a supply of such items in your effects. Soap and other cleaning supplies usually are available. Bring any special housekeeping supplies and all entertainment and holiday accessories including artificial Christmas trees.

Records and tapes are expensive and selection limited. Bring film; it is seldom available locally. If you plan to have tailoring done locally, bring fabric, zippers, thread, and other sewing notions. Some tie-dye and vitenge cotton cloth is available.

Bring a toolkit including hammer, screwdriver, drill, etc. Houses are cement constructed, so you need cement nails or drilled holes to hang pictures. If you garden, bring seeds.

Services

Tailoring services are available. Black-and-white film processing is of reasonable quality; color film cannot be processed.

Domestic Help

Most European and American families in Dar es Salaam employ domestic help according to the size of the household and family need. An average wage of TShs. 550–650 (US$70–80) prevails (mid-1980). Household employees work according to guidelines set forth by the Tanzanian Government. The workweek is a maximum of 54 hours. The Tanzanian Government requires all employers to carry workmen's compensation policies for their staffs. This policy is inexpensive and is obtained locally. Domestics usually are hired for a trial period of 1–3 months, since permanent employees receive separation pay if dismissed or when the employer departs the post. Training and ability vary. With the exception of nursemaid, almost all staff members are men.

Staffs include cooks, general domestics, laundry domestics, kitchen helpers, nursemaids, and gardeners. Many domestics do more than one job. A single employee may hire one or two persons, depending on the size of the residence, to do everything except gardening. Many families hire a cook-steward; an assistant who cleans, irons, and does other chores; and a gardener. Families with young children usually hire an ayah (nursemaid). Staff members get overtime pay in the evening for helping at parties or for babysitting. Although most houses have quarters for one staff member and family, most domestics do not live in. Apartments do not have these facilities. The US Government pays night watch officers to guard residences.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Christian denominations in Dar es Salaam include Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Greek Orthodox, Lutheran, Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Mennonite. Many of these, including the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Lutheran, have Sunday morning services in English and Swahili. Most churches offer Sunday school in English. Muslim mosques and Hindu temples are available. Tanzania has no synagogue.

EDUCATION

Dependent Education

At Post. Most children attend the International School of Tanganyika in Dar es Salaam. The school is coeducational and has grades kindergarten through 10. Children of 50 nationalities make up an enrollment of 1,200; about 50 students are American. Classes are taught in English, but many students are learning English as a second language. The curriculum is primarily British with some modifications to accommodate the needs of an international student body. The Middle School and Upper School have French and Swahili classes.

The school is ungraded. Children who have reached the age of 5 by September 1 may enter the Lower School. Similarly, children may enter the Middle

Local market—a way of life.

School at age 8 and the Upper School at age 11. Children take tests in math and reading and enter classes grouped according to abilities.

The school does not have programs for children with learning disabilities or handicapped children.

The school year, from September 1 through the end of June, is divided into three terms with a month's vacation at Christmas and a shorter break at Easter. The school day begins at 7:15 am and ends at 12:15 pm, Monday through Friday.

The school is undergoing an expansion program and eventually will provide a complete high school curriculum. Grades 11 and 12 are not available for American children in Dar at this time. The State Department offers full allowances for boarding schools away from post for grades 9–12. Most families take advantage of these allowances and send their high-school-age children to schools in the US or Europe.

The school's policy is to provide space for the children of all expatriates assigned to Tanzania, but spaces fill quickly, and some applicants must be placed on waiting lists. As soon as you are assigned to Dar es Salaam, register your children through the Family Liaison Office coordinator. A registration fee of TShs. 6,000 (US$700) per child effective September 1980 and a refundable deposit of TShs. 3,000 (US$350) per family are required. Mission employees need not pay these fees until after arrival when allowances commence.

Students must wear uniforms to school. Girls wear any simple style dress made from locally purchased blue/white striped material. Boys wear short-sleeved white shirts and grey shorts. Both wear navy blue shorts and white T-shirts for physical education classes 2 days a week.

The school has its own swimming pool with instruction once a week. The school also has tennis courts. After-school programs for children include instruction in art, drama, music, and tennis.

Dar es Salaam has a French school attended by a number of Canadian, French, Belgian, Swiss, and other children.

Preschool children can attend one of three nursery schools: the Dar es Salaam Nursery School and the H.H. Aga Kahn Children's Center in downtown Dar es Salaam and the Oyster Bay Children's Center in Oyster Bay. These schools have waiting lists and accept children age 3 and older.

Away From Post. The coeducational International School of Moshi enrolls students in grades kindergarten through 12. Boarding facilities are not available for high-school-age students. The Moshi school emphasizes the high school years with an International Baccalaureate program and prepares students to take the British "O" level exams.

Special Educational Opportunities

The Alliance Francaise gives French lessons. The Goethe Institute offers German lessons.

A number of departments at the University of Dar es Salaam conduct a weekly seminar in English open to the public. Under exceptional circumstances foreigners can enroll in classes in certain subjects at the University.

Post Orientation Program

The Family Liaison Office coordinator (FLOC) corresponds with all personnel assigned to post prior to their arrival to provide additional and up-to-date information, to describe housing, and to answer individual questions. New arrivals are met by representatives of their Agencies and are assigned sponsors who assist in their orientation and acclimation to the post. Because the post is small, newcomers receive individual briefings. When a number of arrivals come at about the same time, the Mission plans group orientation sessions.

The Mission supplies utensils, sheets, towels, and other essential items temporarily until arrival of airfreight.

The post language program includes instruction in Swahili to employees and spouses. FSI pays for these lessons in accordance with the regulations of the sponsoring Agency.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

Sports

Tanzania is one of the world's principal "big game" countries. The Tanzanian Wildlife Corporation enforces strict control of hunting. Hunting licenses for select game such as impala, warthog, and buffalo are granted to residents from July 1 to December 30 most years. (See FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.)

Several beaches offer year-round swimming, skindiving, and snorkeling. Sailing, fishing, and shelling are also favorite pastimes. You can keep both sail and power boats at the Yacht Club (membership required, waiting list maintained). Occasionally you can buy boats from persons leaving the area. Contact the administrative/executive officer for current information governing any import restrictions on boats. The Yacht Club offers scuba diving lessons.

The Mission to Seamen offers limited public membership and has a swimming pool, restaurant, and game-room. The Kilimanjaro Hotel pool is open to the public on a fee basis or by family membership. The International School pool and tennis courts are open to school families on a membership basis.

The Gymkhana Sports Club, open to membership with a waiting list, has an 18-hole golf course of fair quality with dirt greens. Tennis and squash courts are also available. Tennis lessons are available. The club sponsors cricket, soccer, hockey, and rugby teams.

The Embassy has a tennis court, and a swimming pool should be completed by the end of 1980.

Horseback riding lessons are available at a private farm outside the city. Many people do not find this facility on a par with riding stables in the US.

The amateur mountain climber can try to scale snowcapped Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 feet). Tanzanian law requires that experienced guides take climbing parties, which cannot include children under age 12. You do not need special equipment, but warm clothing and comfortable climbing shoes are necessary.

Normal sports attire is acceptable. Bring to post all sports equipment including tennis rackets and balls, golf clubs and balls, snorkels, and scuba diving gear including fins, tanks, etc.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Tanzania's many game parks offer delightful opportunities for vacations away from the city. You can visit several of these parks by ordinary car, but road conditions make a four-wheel-drive vehicle preferable and, in many cases, necessary. Rental vehicles and charter aircraft are available but expensive.

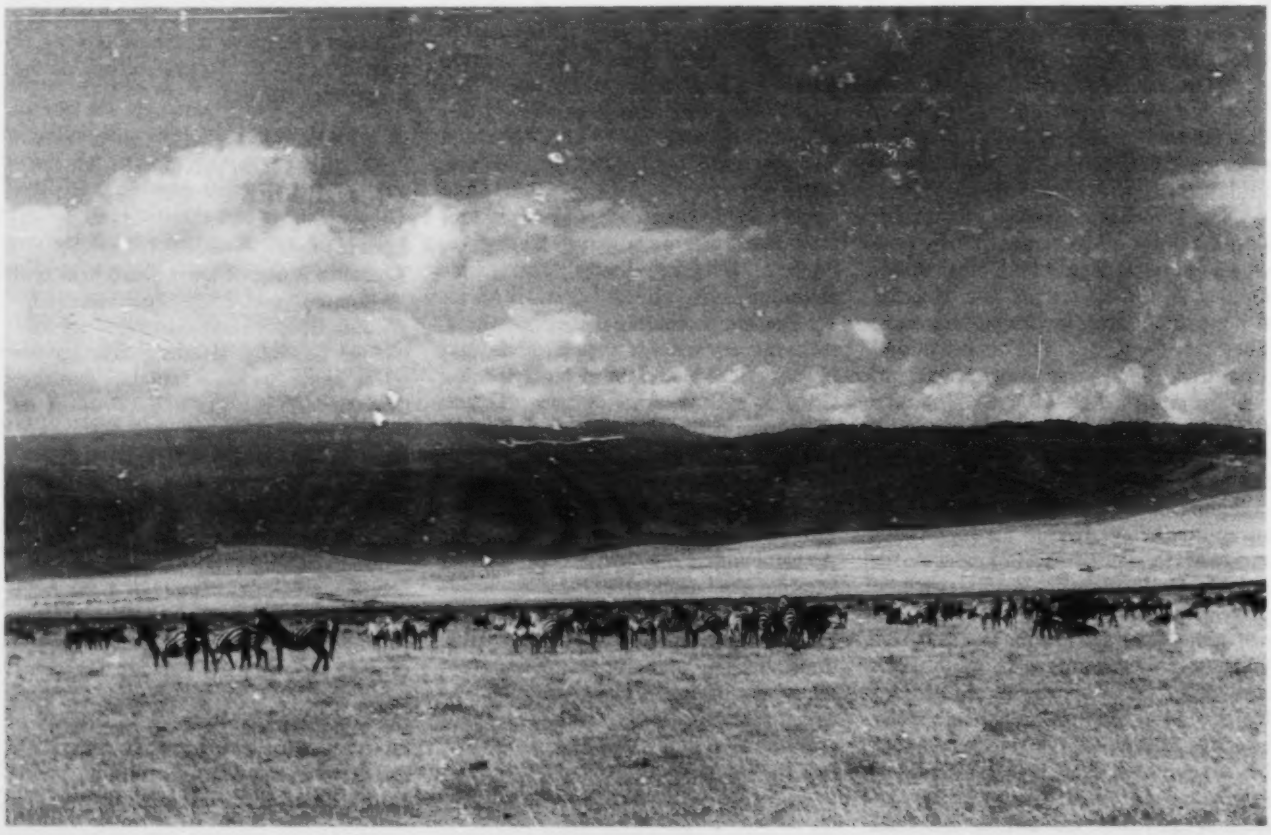
You can drive from Dar es Salaam to the cooler area of the Mikumi National Park in 4 hours. Arusha, with the northern game parks beyond, is a 14–16 hour drive. Accommodations are adequate but not luxurious. If you plan to go on several safaris, tent camping offers a unique dimension to the experience as well as greater economy. All the major wildlife parks have camping facilities. If you have camping equipment, bring it. In addition to other gear, either a tent or a caravan-type bus such as a Kombi is the mainstay of any such expedition.

Diplomats must give the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 10 days notice before traveling more than 15 miles from Dar es Salaam, whether for business or pleasure. Certain areas are classified as security areas and are out-of-bounds to all visitors without special authorization.

The border to Kenya has been closed since February 1977. Border passes are not available except under exceptional circumstances for official business. No airline flies directly from Tanzania to Kenya. Flights are via a third country and cost about US$800 round trip.

Zanzibar is 20 minutes away by plane. You must give the Foreign Ministry 2 weeks advance notice for official travel to Zanzibar.

R&R is authorized to Athens, Greece.



Mikumi National Park.

Dar es Salaam Yacht club.

Entertainment

Dar es Salaam has six movie theaters, including a drive-in movie theater, that show American and Indian films. Theaters usually have two evening performances; on Sundays most theaters show only Indian films.

The Dar es Salaam Musical Society is open to anyone who plays a musical instrument or sings. The Dar es Salaam Players, an amateur group, is open to prospective thespians. They stage five or six plays a year. Members of the diplomatic corps will show films in their homes from time to time, and occasionally foreign governments sponsor concerts by artists from their countries. No professional Western-trained artists live in Tanzania, and no touring performers visit here.

The few restaurants are fair and offer a limited menu.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Social contact among Americans consists of informal cocktail parties, dinners, and buffet suppers at home. Daytime coffees, teas, and bridge parties are held occasionally.

International Contacts. The most popular entertainment is the cocktail party, usually held in the home between 7 pm and 9 pm. Small dinners and buffets also are held at home. Dress is prescribed by the invitation. These functions offer an opportunity to meet Tanzanians as well as members of other countries represented in Tanzania. The diplomatic and consular group sponsors social activities for members of the diplomatic corps below the rank of Ambassador.

American spouses find limited opportunities for community activities in connection with the International School, YWCA, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, churches, hospitals, and orphanages.

OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

Nature of Functions

Except for the Ambassador and DCM, no strict protocol rules govern calls when personnel arrive at post. Other officers can call on counterparts at their missions and in the Government of Tanzania, but such calls often are omitted since officers usually meet members of other missions at social gatherings soon after they arrive.

The Ambassador, DCM, AID Director, and the PAO attend several official and semiofficial government functions. Dress is usually safari suit or coat and tie for men and cocktail dresses for women.

Standards of Social Conduct

Officers make few formal calls; calling cards are not necessary. A supply of business cards is helpful. Engraving is not available locally; printing quality is fair but expensive. Bring business and invitation cards.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

Write to the Family Liaison Office coordinator, the administrative officer (State and USICA), or the AID executive officer for information on specific problems. The Overseas Briefing Center gives slide and video tape presentations.

Notes For Travelers

GETTING TO THE POST

Most personnel travel to Dar es Salaam from Washington via Europe. Several flights a week are available from a number of European cities to Dar es Salaam.

All shipments to Dar es Salaam should have invoices and packing cases clearly marked:

American Ambassador
American Embassy
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania
(initials)

Paint a large red cross on each side of all packing cases.

Marking on the packing cases and invoices and/or bills of lading must be identical. Forward an original bill of lading to post before the shipment arrives so that arrangements can be made for customs clearance and delivery.

Effects packed properly for overseas shipment by professional packers usually reach post in good condition. Pack all shipments in sturdy wooden or steel waterproof containers. Because many ships anchor in the harbor and use lighters for offloading, small or medium-sized vans provide greater safety than large ones. Vans should not exceed 8 feet in length, 6 feet 10 inches in height, and 6 inches in width. Due to the hot, humid climate and the prevalence of insects and rodents, no long-term storage facilities are available, but some warehouses will store shipments until you arrive.

Due to the high incidence of vehicles damaged in transit, boxing is authorized for all vehicles shipped to Dar es Salaam. Send the post the following information before the vehicle arrives in Dar es Salaam: engine number, chassis number, license tag number, number of cylinders, displacement in cubic centimeters or cubic inches, make and model year, original cost, and current value. Also send a copy of the registration certificate.

Packers and movers in Dar es Salaam do satisfactory work. Shipping lines have direct sailings to and from Europe, including the Mediterranean, the east gulf coasts or North America, and East Asia. Sailings to the west coast of Africa are infrequent and often involve transshipment in Europe.

Aerial view of Dar es Salaam.

CUSTOMS, DUTIES, AND PASSAGE

Customs and Duties

Diplomatic staff members of attache rank and above and AID headquarters officers have full entry privileges while at post and on return from leave. All direct-hire American employees have free-entry privileges for household and personal effects, including cars, within 6 months of arrival. Included in duty-free privileges are materials ordered from the US and Europe sent by air or surface mail. OPEX personnel should consult their employers for information on import privileges. All incoming household shipments are subject to thorough inspection by local police before clearing customs.

Passage

Certain nondiplomatic employees must pay automobile registration and licensing fees, which are expensive. Consult your respective administrative or executive officers before shipping a car.

Visas are required to enter Tanzania. After arrival, resident and reentry permits are required. Personnel transiting Washington, DC, should obtain visas at the Tanzanian Embassy. Your Agency personnel sections will provide information and assistance. All travelers to Tanzania must have valid immunization certificates for yellow fever and cholera.

Pets

You must have an import permit to bring a pet into Tanzania. Write to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Animal Industry Subdivision, PO Box 9152, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for the permits. For cats and dogs, include the description, age, and breed of the pet and expected date of arrival. For dogs, include a certificate that the animal has

been vaccinated against rabies at least 6 months and not more than 3 years before entry into Tanzania. No dogs or cats younger than 7 months old will be allowed into Tanzania except with the special permission of the Director of Veterinary Services. The veterinarian will complete the entry permit and return it to the owner. The permit, including the health certificates from a local veterinarian within 10 days departure for Tanzania, should be attached to the pet's shipping crate.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Importation of firearms into Tanzania is difficult and usually takes considerable time.

Do not pack firearms and/or ammunition with household effects; ship them separately. You can get license permits after you arrive. Embassy/USICA personnel must follow the following procedures: An "Application for First Issue/Renewal of Arms Licenses" is forwarded by a diplomatic note to the Foreign Ministry for transmission to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry will decide on the application. If it is approved the firearms then can be licensed. If the application is not approved and the firearms have arrived in Tanzania, they will be retained in the customs warehouse until the owner's departure or until instructions are issued to ship the firearms out of the country. One person may hold a maximum of three firearms consisting of one rifle, one shotgun, and one handgun.

AID personnel should contact the executive officer for information on registering firearms.

The licensing fee for nondiplomatic US Government personnel is nominal. The license must be renewed each July.

Automatic rifles and shotguns, sound and flash eliminators, and muzzle adaptors to make rifled attachments for use with air rifles are prohibited.

Firearms must be exported by export license or sold on "approved" transfer. You can buy ammunition only with an Ammunition Permit issued by the Arms Licensing Officer, Central Police Station.

Regulations for control of firearms are severe. Heavy fines are imposed for not safely storing firearms against theft; not removing the bolt or action while in safe storage; and/or storing ammunition together with firearms. No one under age 18 may possess firearms.

If you intend to import firearms and/or ammunition, write to the Embassy administrative officer or AID executive officer to obtain the necessary application forms and latest information. Regulations are subject to change.

CURRENCY, BANKING, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Tanzanian shilling, divided into 100 cents, is the basic local currency. It cannot be imported or exported and generally is nonconvertible. The official rate of exchange in mid-1980 was US$1= TShs. 8/20, and TShs. 1=US$0.1205. Personnel are strictly forbidden from engaging in unauthorized exchange at more favorable rates.

Coins are in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents and 1 and 5 shillings. Shilling amounts are denoted as follows: 125/25 equals 125 shillings and 25 cents.

The term "pound" is sometimes used to denote TShs. 20/-; British slang "bob" denotes one shilling and "quid" one pound.

TAXES, EXCHANGE, AND SALE OF PROPERTY

Restrictions

No limit is placed on the amount of dollars, other foreign currency, or travelers checks, that you can have with you at time of entry. You can convert foreign currency to shillings only at authorized points. Strict currency control regulations pertain to converting shillings into foreign currencies. Application must be made to the Currency Exchange Control Board. On departure tourists may convert shillings to foreign currencies if they can prove that they previously converted foreign currencies to shillings.

You cannot sell goods imported duty free to those without duty-free privileges unless the purchaser pays the duty. Mission policy concerning sale or transfer of personal property requires that each transaction be approved in advance by the pertinent Agency's administrative or executive officer. Proceeds of the sale exceeding the acquisition cost (initial price plus transportation, taxes, customs duties, and capital improvements) must be disposed of as a gift in the method approved by FAMC 378. The Mission imposes no special restrictions on importation.

US Government personnel do not pay Tanzanian income or social security taxes. Unless an employee owns property in Tanzania, the only direct tax he pays is a small stamp tax on checks and drafts. US Government dependents who are employed on the local economy must pay taxes on those wages earned on the local economy.

Facilities

No private or foreign banking facilities are in Tanzania. The government-owned National Bank of Commerce (NBC), the only commercial bank, has branches throughout Tanzania. It provides a wide range of national and international banking services including sale of US and foreign travelers checks. The US disbursing officer in Paris maintains a shilling checking account at the City Drive branch of NBC in Dar es Salaam. The branch accepts employees personal dollar checks. Employees also may maintain a personal shilling account.

The American Embassy Recreation Association sells American Express travelers checks.

All Embassy and USICA personnel are paid by check from the Regional Finance Center, Paris. Arrange to have your paycheck sent directly from Paris to your bank in the US; this is faster and more secure than having the checks sent to post. The Embassy cashier cashes personal checks for employees.

RECOMMENDED READING

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

Geography and Travel

Grzimek, B. and M. *Serengeti Shall Not Die.*

Hatch, J. *Tanzania: A Profile.*

Hayes, H.T.P. *The Last Place on Earth.*

Hickman, G.M. *The Lands and Peoples of East Africa.*

Hill, J.F.R. *Tanganyika: A Review of Its Resources and Their Development.*

Jekshus, H.K. *Ecology Control and Economic Development in East African History: The Case of Tanganyika.*

Johnston, E. *The Other Side of Kilimanjaro.*
Moffett, J.P. *Handbook of Tanganyika.*
Morgan, W.T.W. *East Africa: Its Peoples and Resources.*
Tanzania Today: A Portrait of the United Republic.
Thompson, A.R. *The Story of Tanzania.*
Townsend, D. *Wild-Africa's Silent Call: A Quest Through East Africa.*
Travelers Guide to East Africa: A Concise Guide to the Wildlife and Tourist Facilities of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Government and Politics

Bienen, Henry. *Tanzania: Party Transformation and Economic Development.*
Cliffe, Lionel. *One Party Democracy.*
Cliffe, Lionel and John Saul. *Socialism in Tanzania,* 2 vols.
Hildebrand, Fr., OSB. *Tanzanian Citizen.*
Hopkins, R.F. *Political Roles in a New State: Tanzania's First Decade.*
Hughes, A.J. *East Africa: The Search for Unity.*
Hyden G. *Political Development in Rural Tanzania: TANU Yajenga Nchi.*
Ingle, C.R. *From Village to State in Tanzania: The Politics of Rural Development.*
Kitchen, J. *Handbook of African Affairs.*
McDonald, Alexander. *Tanzania: A Young Nation in a Hurry.*
Maguire, G.A. *Toward "Uhuru" in Tanzania: The Politics of Participation.*
Mwansasu, U. and Crawford Pratt. *Towards Socialism in Tanzania.*
Nellis, J.R. *Theory of Ideology: The Tanzania Example.*
Nyerere, J.K. *The Arusha Declaration.*
_____. *The Crusade for Liberation.*
_____. *Education for Self-Reliance.*
_____. *Essays on Socialism.*
_____. *Freedom and Development.*
_____. *Freedom and Socialism.*
_____. *Freedom and Unity.*
_____. *Ujamaa: Essays on Socialism.*
Pratt, C. *Critical Phase in Tanzania 1945–1968: Nyerere and the Emergence of a Socialist Strategy.*
Ruhumbika, G. *Towards Ujamaa: 20 Years of TANU Leadership.*
Samoff, J. *Tanzania: Local Politics and the Structure of Power.*
Seaton, E.E. *Political System of Tanganyika: Origin, Characteristics and Evolutionary Development.*
Svendsen, K.E. *Self-Reliant in Tanzania.*
Tordoff, William. *Government and Politics in Tanzania.*
Yu, George T. *China's African Policy: A Study of Tanzania.*

History

Austen, R.A. *Northwest Tanzania Under German and British Rule: Colonial Policy and Tribal Politics, 1889–1939.*
Chidzero, T.G. *Tanganyika and International Trusteeships.*
Clarke, P.H.C. *A Short History of Tanganyika.*
Dumont, Rene. *False Start in Africa.*
Feierman, S. *The Shambaa Kingdom: A History.*
Freeman-Grenville, G. *East African Coast.*
Gardner, Brian. *German East.*
Ingham, K. *History of East Africa.*
Kimanbo, I.N. and A.J. Temu. *A History of Tanzania.*
Kirkman, J. *Men and Monuments of the East African Coast.*
Listowel, Judith. *The Making of Tanganyika.*
Oliver, R. *History of East Africa: The Early Period.*
Richards, C. and J. Place. *East African Explorers.*
Stahl, K.M. *History of the Chagga People of Kilimanjaro.*

Miscellaneous

Leslie, J.A.K. *A Survey of Dar es Salaam.*
Rutman, Gilbert. *The Economy of Tanganyika.*
Smith, William Edgett. *We Must Run While They Walk.*

Zanzibar

Ayany, S.G. *History of Zanzibar: A Study in Constitutional Development, 1934–1964.*
Campbell, Jane and John Middleton. *Zanzibar: Its Society and Its Politics.*
Cass, Frank. *Zanzibar: Its History and Its People.*
A Guide to Zanzibar: A Detailed Account of Zanzibar Town and Island.
Gray, Sir J. *History of Zanzibar.*
_____. *History of Zanzibar From the Middle Ages to 1856.*
Hamilton, Genesta. *Prices of Zinj.*
Ingram, W.H. *Zanzibar: Its History and Its People.*
Lofchie, Michael. *Zanzibar: Background to Revolution.*
Martin, Esmond B. *Zanzibar: Tradition and Revolution.*

LOCAL HOLIDAYS

Zanzibar Revolution Day	January 12
Maulid Day	*February
Birth of Chama Cha Mapinduzi	February 5
Good Friday	*April
Easter Monday	*April
Union Day	April 26
International Workers Day	May 1
Peasants Day	July 7
Idd-El-Fitr	*August
Labor Day/ Heroes Day	September 1
Idd-El-Hajj	*October
Independence Day	December 9
Christmas Day	December 25

*Date varies according to the lunar calendar.

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